Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY MAY 27, 1833. [VOL. XIII ....NO. 677.

TERMS

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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POLITICAL.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 9.

If the author of this Proclamation had asserted, that the several States, by the Federal Constitution, had parted with much of their power, jurisdiction and authority, he would have asserted a fact, that no one ever has, or probably ever will deny; because, it is a truth obvious to all who read that instrument. The only question is, do the powers thereby transferred, comprehend Sovereignty? If they do, then the government of the United States, the assignee of these powers, is a sovereign.—But if they do not that government is not a Sovereign; and as this Constitution does not profess to transfer any power, jurisdiction or authority to any other than to the government which it creates, the former possessors must still retain their Sovereignty, this Constitution *non obstante*.

This results from the very nature of this Constitution, that all admit to be a grant of enumerated powers; and which therefore, cannot convey what it does not enumerate. Even what lawyers would call implied powers, that is to say, such as are not granted in terms, but are necessary to give effect to others which are so granted, strictly speaking do not exist under this Constitution. Because, all such powers are given expressly, by the seventeenth paragraph of the eighth section of its first article; and of course are not implied powers. Nothing could better illustrate the excessive jealousy that dictated the instrument, than this simple fact: or prove more conclusively, that the Sovereignty which the Proclamation, in this part of it, concedes, to have formerly abided in the States, could not pass to the government of the U. States, under this Constitution. Because, Sovereignty is no where therein granted in terms; and it cannot be believed, that when powers actually "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" other powers granted expressly are not left to necessary implications, but are made the subjects of a positive grant, that Sovereignty the greatest of all human powers, would be left to mere inference, and to inference too from the grant of a few only of its many incidents, and those not necessary to its existence. The shadow may follow the substance by which it is caused, but that substance can never follow its own shadow, except when hurried on by the crazed brain of a madman.

But this is not all. Notwithstanding it was conceded on all hands, that the Federal Constitution was but a grant of enumerated powers, and of course would convey only what it enumerated; yet such was the jealousy felt by the States, that while adopting it, a number of the different Conventions by whom it was ratified, to guard against the possible misconstruction and abuse of the powers therein granted, proposed various amendments to it. In consequence of this, the very first Congress which assembled under this Constitution, at its very first session, acting under the authority given to them by the fifth article, proposed these amendments to the Legislatures of the several States, by whom ten of them were ratified, in the mode pointed out in this article. These amendments, thereupon became "valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this Constitution." Two of them, the ninth and the tenth, are in the following words.

Ninth. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

Tenth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

Many reflections are suggested by these amendments, which have such direct bearing upon the matter I am now examining, that I will briefly state them. The first is, that although these amendments appear to be the joint work of Congress and of the State Legislatures only, yet in truth and in fact, they proceed from the People of the several States. They were sugested by many of the Conventions of the People who adopted the Constitution, and in consequence of those suggestions, were proposed by the first Congress, to the Legislatures of the several States, merely to satisfy the forms of the Constitution, and to give effect to the declared will of many of the States, in the most simple and expeditious mode possible.

Again, these amendments are not donations, but *reservations*; exceptions out of a grant already made, the power of which grant, if not accompanied by such exceptions, it was apprehended, might, by some possibility, influence the subjects reserved. The only effect, then, which such reservations can have, is to preserve to the former possessors, the things reserved, and in their former plight. Moreover, these reservations are exceptions out of a grant of *political powers:* for the object of this Constitution, is to transfer *such* powers only. But if so, the reservations must refer to political powers also: for it would be very absurd, to save and reserve any thing from the actions of others powers, in a grant that regards political powers alone. The reservations thus made by the States, in a grant of political power only, are exceptions out of such a grant made by them to a corporate body, created by each State and its co States, which body is styled in the grant itself, "the United States."

Even this is not all. In these two amendments, a marked distinction is drawn, between *Rights* and *Powers*. The former are reserved to "the People" only: the latter "to the States respectively, or to the People."—The reason of this is plain. In this country, the People have two characters. In the first, they are regarded as mere individuals and subjects, enjoying very many private rights, some of which, as men, they derive from their Creator, and as Citizens they derive others from the very nature of the society of which they claim to be members. In the second character, they are regarded as the Sovereign of these subjects. In this character, they constitute a body corporate and politic, all whose rights (if they may be called such) are corporate rights; and therefore, are nothing else than corporate powers, which, when appertaining to any body, that is not only a body corporate but a body politic too, at once become political powers.

The people as individuals, have no political power, although they have many sacred natural and civil rights. The people as a body politic or commonwealth, have no natural rights, although they have vast political power, which they acquire either by their own force or by their own consent—Right is eternal; it is an emanation of Him whose Will is Right. Political power is of human creation; it may be right or not, according to the source from and the means by which it is acquired. If such power is seized by the strong hand of brute force, it is confessedly, power merely. If it is acquired by consent, although it is acquired of right, it is not right itself: because, the withdrawal of that consent, would make even such power cease to be right; and right being eternal, can no more cease to be, than He whose will it is. I speak not now of faith and truth, or of the obligations which they impose. I will refer to these hereafter. My present purpose is, merely, to shew the distinction between Rights and political powers, which, although like sovereignty and governments sometimes co-existing and frequently confounded, are nevertheless separable and distinct; and in these very amendments are plainly set in contra distinction of each other.

Applying these several remarks to these amendments, any one may see at once, the object and supposed necessity of the first. The people of the several States, as mere individuals, enjoying many rights, none of which had the States who adopted this Constitution any thoughts of subjecting to the controul of the political powers granted to the government they had thereby created.—But as some of these rights had been specially enumerated in various parts of this instrument, and then saved expressly from the action of the powers thereby granted: and as the expression of one thing is often regarded as the exclusion of all others not expressed; therefore, to guard against such effects to the People, in this case, the ninth amendment provides that "the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People." Among these rights retained by the People, are the right to bear arms; the right peaceably to assemble and consult together; the right to petition for a redress of their grievances, whether real or imaginary only: and though last not least, the right to instruct their own Representatives, whose duty it is to observe such instructions, notwithstanding the author of this Proclamation says, that they are not accountable to their particular constituents, for any act done by them although done in their mere *Representative* character.

Nor is the objects and supposed necessity of the second amendment less appparent than the first. Besides the rights which the People enjoyed as Individuals, the same people associated and bound together as members of different great bodies corporate and politic, enjoyed in that character, many political powers, of which they had as little thought of depriving themselves respectively by their several ratifications of this Constitution, in this their corporate character, as they had of surrendering all their private rights, to the unbridled action of the other political powers thereby created and assigned to the new government. But as the enumeration of some private rights, might possibly be considered as disparaging others not enumerated, so the enumeration of some political powers might possibly be considered as disparaging others not enumerated, especially as some of the enumerated political powers were of vast extent, such as the power of declaring war, of making treaties, and over all the necessary and proper means for carrying into execution these granted powers. Hence the tenth amendment provides, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

Here let me remark, that the idea of this amendment is obviously borrowed from the second of the old articles of Confederation, (to which I have formerly referred, the form of the expression being somewhat varied, in order to make it more appropriate to the new government of the United States. The Articles of Confederation, were adopted by the different Legislatures of the several States, who by this league parted with none of the political powers which they had previously possessed; therefore, their reservation was made to ensure them to their authors only, the States. The new Constitution however, was ratified by the People themselves, acting by their delegates assembled in Conventions called for that special purpose; and by its provisions, it transferred many of the powers that the State governments had formerly enjoyed exclusively.—Hence, a different form of expression was necessary; and in that which I have quoted, words of such broad signification are employed, as are sufficient to cover all political power then existing ungranted to the United States, whether abiding with the State Governments, or with the People of the several States in their high corporate character.

There existed strong necessity, too for the employment of the very words used in this reservation, supposing its object to have been like that of the second article of the old Confederation, to except out of the grant all powers not conveyed by it, and this in favor of the respective possessors of such powers. Whoever will take the trouble to read the Constitution of the United States with attention, will find, that it uses the term State in many different senses. Sometimes it is used to signify the territory, as when the Constitution says, "the Citizens of each State, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."—Sometimes it is used to denote the governments existing in such territory, as when it says, "No State, shall pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Sometimes it means the people of the territory assembled by their representatives, not for the general purposes of government, but for some different and special purpose only, as when it declares, that "the ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." And lastly, it is used to denote the assembled people of any territory called a State, in their high corporate sovereign character which they choose to assume when they agree to form Conventions, to make or to alter government, or to do any other act surpassing the legitimate powers of ordinary human institutions. In this last sense it is used in the Constitution, wherever the instrument speaks of "the United States," meaning thereby the confederation of these distinct masses, who have mutually pledged their faith to each other, that they will severally uphold and support this Constitution, by all their means; moral and physical.

The term States being used in the Constitution itself in these various senses, it was not only proper, but necessary also, that the reservation should be co-extensive with the grant, and should employ its own words. But lest some doubts might arise as to the precise meaning of these, the amendment adds others still more comprehensive in signification, and of more general use—In this respect at least, the amendments differ from the Proclamation. They deal in no ambiguities or double entendres. They exhaust enumeration, and when they have done so, they comprehend any and every possible residium by general words—All the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively or to the People. They could not define Sovereignty, for none can do so. It comprehends not only all political power that ever has been granted, but all that ever can be granted. I certainly mean no irreverence, when speaking of human Sovereignty I say, it is the one "I am," which in this sublime annunciation of its own existence, assumes to itself every possible political power, and every possible political attribute, which belongs to human omnipotence, whether the same has ever been called into action or not.

Vain would be all reservations, if the grant conveyed any power like this, since it would authorise the grantee, to annul the reservation, the moment it was adopted. No man it is believed, can suppose, that the Constitution ever designed to transfer any such authority as this, to *the government* it creates, which, therefore cannot be a Sovereign. Nor can the "Nation" whose existence is imagined in the Proclamation, claim any thing under this grant: for it is neither made to or by this Nation, and if it had been, provided the name of this Nation is "the United States," it is from their grasp, the last amendment expressly declares the ungranted powers to be reserved.

Then tell me ye casuists of any School, if you can what is there to which this reservation of political power can apply, but Sovereignty, including as that necessarily does, freedom and independence? Tell me, likewise, if you can in whose favor this reservation exists, if not in favor of the people of the several States in their high character of a body corporate and politic, who possessed this Sovereiguty when this Constitution was adopted by them in that character? You cannot say, that it applies to any enumerated right; for all these are reserved by the preceding amendment.—You cannot say that it applies to any other political power ungranted by this Constitution, and which had been previously granted to the State governments: for all such, if not prohibited to these governments by this Constitution, and so cancelled and annulled, are the subjects of the former part of the reservation itself. And if you say, that it applies to the political powers neither granted to the Federal or State Governments, you describe sovereignty itself, the living source of all political power, from whence it all emanates, and with which, when ungranted, it always abides.—Then, if sovereignty, and sovereignty, only, is the subject of this reservation, in whose favor does the reservation act? It cannot act in favor of the Federal Government: for it is reserved out of the very grant of powers made to it. It cannot act in favor of the United States as a supposed nation or body politic; for its very words declare it to be made as an exception out of any powers delegated "to the United States." The State Governments never had it, and therefore it could not be *reserved* to them. It must then abide with its former possessors, the States or Commonwealths themselves, unless it is *in nubibus;* and once put their sovereignty in abeyance, and States are no more.

I have now, I trust, defended successfully the Sovereignty of the States, against all the attacks made upon it by the author of this Proclamation, whether his approaches were made in secret mines or in open trenches. I have proved, at least I think I have, that the States were independent in fact, before they declared themselves so in their Declaration of Independence, which instrument was intended for others, and not for themselves. That the necessities of the country after their Independence was declared, which had induced their previous association and union, invited, nay compelled, the adoption of a general Government of very limited powers which was established by the Articles of Confederation, by which Articles the States expressly retained their Sovereignty. That the defects of this Government, (which were probably ascribable to other causes than its own inherent vice,) afterwards induced the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, which so far from creating a Government with the powers of Sovereignty, recognized in various ways, the pre-existing and continuing Sovereignty of the several States, its sole creators and sole preservers. I have repelled with honest, though perhaps indiscreet indignation, the attempt made to temper with the faith and truth of the state and its citizens, in the rash assertion that their allegiance was transferred to another. I have denied the doctrine that Representatives were not bound by the instructions of their Constituents, and that every Government must be sovereign which possesses the power to punish treason. By all these means, and by others, I have sought to establish the continuous freedom and independence of these States who, therefore, although bound by a holy bond of Union, which none ought to violate, are nevertheless Sovereigns.

What may be the effects of this Sovereignty, in regard to the Constitution of the United States, I will next examine. But here let me warn my readers, that if any still believe, that they owe no allegiance to their State, that their representatives are not accountable to them, that every government which possesses the power to punish Treason is a Sovereign, or that by these or any other means the several Sovereign States have become "a single Nation," they will but waste time in perusing what I may hereafter write, since it will all proceed upon the assumption of the negative of all these propositions.

A VIRGINIAN.

Heretofore no man could get an appointment from the President, who was not devoted to Mr. Van Buren—but if the Pennsylvanian tells the truth, the best plan *hereafter* will be, to be opposed to him. Office hunters look to it—you see your game. *Telegraph.*

CONVENTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY, 14th 1833.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. W. H. HAYWOOD in the Chair, the Preamble and Resolutions, which had been introduced by Mr. WHITAKER, from the county of Macon, were read: which were as follows:

WHEREAS, many of the good people of North Carolina entertain the opinion that the Constitution of the State is defective in some of its fundamental provisions, and requires amendment; more especially in the present mode of Representation, which instead of being on the just and equitable basis of taxation and population, is according to counties, unequal in size and greatly disproportionate in wealth and numbers:

AND WHEREAS, local jealousies and divisions, growing out of this state of things, have for many years existed among the people, distracting the councils of the State, and obstructing liberal and wholesome legislation—a condition of things which the character and prosperity of the State loudly require should be removed from among us, that we may become *one people*, possessing common rights, and influenced by a common principle.

AND WHEREAS, many of the good people of this State entertain the opinion, that the Seat of Government should be removed to some place uniting more advantages than the city of Raleigh: Therefore, for the purpose of removing these defects, on principles of mutual concession and compromise, and with a view of restoring good feeling among our citizens, and harmony in the councils of the General Assembly:

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that it is expedient to call a convention of the freemen of North Carolina,, for the purpose of considering the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, and also of removing the seat of Government.

Resolved further, that it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, on the day of next, after twenty days notice, to open polls at the places where elections are usually held in their respective counties, under the same rules and regulations, as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held; and all free white men over the age of 21 years, having been citizens of the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, are requested to attend said polls, and vote for Delegates to a Convention.

And be it further Resolved, that the Delegates so chosen, shall be distributed among the several counties, as follows, the same being on the basis of Federal numbers, that is to say:—the counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Chowan, Camden, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Haywood, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Robeson, Tyrrell, and Washington, each one Delegate—the counties of Anson, Bertie, Beaufort, Cabarrus, Chatham, Cumberland, Caswell, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, Moore, Montgomery, Northampton, New-Hanover, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Rockingham, Richmond, Sampson, Surry, Wilkes, Warren and Wayne, each, two Delegates—the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Guilford, Granville, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rutherford, Stokes and Wake, each, three Delegates—the counties of Lincoln, Orange and Rowan, each, four Delegates.

Be it further Resolved, that the Delegates so chosen, shall meet in Convention, on the ——— day of ——— next, and when duly organized shall proceed to consider the propriety of adopting the following articles as a part of the Constitution of the State: and said Convention shall be restricted and limited to the propriety of adopting or rejecting these articles; or any or either of them, and no other.

ARTICLE I. The Senate shall be composed of Members, biennially chosen, one from each County in the State, Senators and Electors shall both possess the same qualifications as are now required of each, respectively, by the Constitution.

ART. II. The House of Commons shall be composed of Members, biennially chosen by the free WHITE men of the State, in the same manner as herein after prescribed; and the Members and their Electors shall possess respectively, the same qualifications as are now required by the Constitution.

ART. III. Representation in the House of Commons shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the General Assembly once in every ten years, on the basis of federal numbers, that is, three fifths of the black population added to the whole of the white population. The ratio on which the Representatives shall be distributed among the several counties, at the period of every ten years, shall be so fixed by law, as not to give fewer than ninety, nor more than one hundred members to the House of Commons, over and above the Representatives of the towns, if the Borough System should be retained. When a county may not contain a sufficient number of federal numbers to entitle it to a member, and when the fractions of the adjacent counties added thereto, are still less than the ratio, then two or more counties may be joined together for the purpose of sending one member or more, according to what they may be entitled to send by the settled ratio. When there are two or more counties, adjacent to each other, having fractions over and above the ratio fixed on, if such fractions when added together, will amount to the ratio, then one member shall be added to the county having the largest fraction. The first arrangement on the principle of the amendment, shall be made by the General Assembly, in the year 1841, and until then, the House of Commons shall be composed of members from the several counties as follows, to wit: [The Resolution is at present in blank as to the arrangement.]

ART. IV. The General Assembly shall meet once in every two years, but should the public interest require it, the Governor, in the interim, may call an extra session.

ART. V. The Governor, Public Treasurer and Secretary of State, shall be biennially chosen by joint ballot of the two Houses. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor longer than four years, in eight successive years.

ART. VI. Whenever any town in this State, not now entitled to representation, shall possess a population of———souls, such town shall become entitled to send one member to the House of Commons; and when any town, now represented or hereafter to be represented, shall cease to possess a population of———souls then such town shall forfeit the right of representation.

ART. VII. No higher taxes shall be imposed on the Slave, than on the White poll, and shall not be taxed at an earlier age than twelve years, nor at a later age than fifty years.

ART. VIII. The Convention shall determine on the expediency of removing the Seat of Government, and if they determine on removing it, then they shall fix the place of removal, which shall become the permanent Seat of Government until removed by the people in Convention assembled.

Mr. FISHER, from the town of Salisbury arose to address the committee, and commenced by observing, that in the course of what he had to say, he would endeavor to avoid all remarks that might have a tendency to arouse sectional prejudices, which unfortunately already existed to too great an extent in this Legislature, and in the State at large. Nor was it his purpose to deliver to the House a studied speech, made up of flowery declamation, and finely turned periods. A few plain arguments, based on facts, and figures, will compose all I have to say. Even if I were disposed to go further, the state of my lungs will not permit me to do so.

First, a word or two, as to the Resolutions before us. Some regrets have been expressed that the *West* were not united among themselves on these resolutions. Mr. F. said he was fully aware of the cause of these divisions, but considered it a matter of no importance. The object we have in view is to discuss the subject of *Convention*, without any hope of passing the resolutions. This was expected from us by the *West* and by the *East*, and we ought not to disappoint the expectation. Although his agency in bringing forward the resolutions was known, he would take occasion to say they were not in all respects, what he would prefer, but they were presented on the principle of *compromise*, and a compromise always implies that each party should give up something in order to meet on middle ground. He was well aware that on a subject of this nature where prejudices were so strong, it was almost as difficult to meet on middle ground as to carry the whole question; neither party were disposed to yield. This subject of Convention was like an unfortunate man, he had once read of—this man had one good, and one defective eye. He sent for two artists to paint his likeness: one happened to be his friend, the other his enemy. When his friend painted him, he selected the side of his face having the good eye, when his enemy set to work he chose the other side, and represented the defective eye. So it was with poor *Convention*: the friends of the measure saw nothing but evil; but certainly there is a middle view of this subject, and moderate men of both sides ought to take it.

Mr. F. said, gentlemen were too much in the habit when discussing the subject, to place it on the grounds of *east* and *west*. The true question was between *large* and *small* counties. He went on to state the cause and origin of this *Eastern* and *Western* feeling, and asserted that it grew altogether out of the circumstances under which the Seat of Government was located at Raleigh. It was an unfortunate division of parties, one that had greatly retarded the State in every kind of improvement, and would continue to do so as long as it existed—and it would exist until a Convention could be obtained, and the Constitution amended.

But, said Mr. F. let us approach the question, and see on what grounds we wish a convention. Some say, all we

want is power. This is unkind in our opponents. Why suspect us of an impure motive, when we can give open, fair, and unanswerable reasons for desiring a Convention.

No, sir, we are not seeking after power, we are only asking for equal rights.

We wish a convention, because we know that the Constitution is defective, and requires amendment.

A government to be just, said Mr. F. should be equal in all its operations; its benefits and its burdens should fall equally on all, the object is the good of the people, and the rights of the people are equal. At this day and age, he hoped it was not necessary to prove the soundness of these principles; they will hardly be denied in this House. Now, Sir, if we can show that the Constitution of North-Carolina acts unequally on the people of the State our case will certainly be made out. Passing over all minor defects in the Constitution, I will now proceed to show the unequal and unfair representation of the people of North-Carolina in this General Assembly.

As I before remarked, I deprecate the division of this question into Eastern and Western, but as some who have preceded me in the debate, have taken that view and have urged that the Western Counties have no cause to complain, let me meet them on their own ground with a plain calculation or two.

I. View—*White Population.*

37 West'n Counties, contain	281,069 souls,	send to Legislature	81 members.
37 Eastern Counties, contain	192,465 "	" "	111 members
	88,604		30

The Eastern Counties with 88,604 white souls *less* send 30 members *more*, than the Western Counties.

II. View—*White and Black Population.*

37 Western Counties,	372,424 souls,	81 members.
37 Eastern Counties,	346,522 "	111
	25,902	30

III. View—*6 Large and 24 Small Counties.*

Orange, Lincoln, Rowan, Buncombe, Guilford and Rutherford, contain a population of - - - - 106,174 souls.

Tyrrel, Lenoir, Washington, Columbus, Jones, Haywood, Macon, Hyde, Greene, Carteret, Camden, Chowan, Brunswick, Ashe, Onslow, Moore, Gates, Bladen, Perquimons, Cabarrus, Hertford, Martin, Nash and Richmond, in all 24 counties, contain a population of - - - - - - 101,925

24 *Small* Counties,	101,925 souls,	send	72 members.
6 *Large* Counties,	106,174 "	send	18 "
			54

Here we see a population of 101,925 souls, in some parts of the State, send 72 members to the Legislature, while a *greater* population, in other parts of the State, send only 18 members, or 54 less.

IV. View.—10 *Large Counties contrasted with* 10 *small ones.*

Burke,		Brunswick,	
Buncombe,		Chowan,	
Guilford,		Columbus,	
Lincoln,		Gates,	
Rowan,		Hyde,	
Orange,		Jones,	
Stokes,		Lenoir,	
Mecklenburg,		Tyrrel,	
Cumberland,		Washington,	
Rutherford,		Camden.	
10 Large Counties,	141,218	souls send	30 members.
10 Small Counties,	33,326	souls "	30 members.

107,892 difference.

Here we see a population of 141,218 souls, in one part of the State, send 30 members to the Legislature, while 33,326 souls, in another part of the State, send just the same number; one man in the 10 small counties, has the political weight of 4 men in the 10 large counties.

There are 23 counties, all in the East except two, which contain only 91,405 white souls, and there are 6 counties in the West, which contain 92,305 white souls.

The 91,405 souls in the East, send 69 members, while the 92,305 souls in the West, send only 18 members, or 51 less. In the 23 counties every 1,333 souls send one member; in the 6 counties every 5,111 send one member, or one man in the 23 counties has five times the political weight of one man in the 6 counties.

But it is said, that population alone is not the true basis of representation. I admit it: I hold, that *property* should be felt as well as population. In peace and war, property supports Government, as well as population, and one of the great objects of Government is to protect property. The true basis therefore, is property and population combined, on some just and fair arrangement. On this principle, therefore, let us see if the Constitution is just, and our representation equal.

V. View.

The counties of Cumberland, Lincoln, Rowan, Orange, Edgecombe, Mecklenburg, Granville, New-Hanover, Wake, Halifax, Northampton and Craven, pay taxes, $24,105,39.

The counties of Ashe, Brunswick, Beaufort, Jones, Lenoir, Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Onslow, Tyrrel, Columbus, Hyde, Haywood, Washington and Greene, pay taxes, $6,964,55.

15 counties paying	$6,964,55	send	45 members.
12 counties paying	24,105,39	send	36 members.
Difference,	17,140,84		9

If taxation was the basis, the 15 counties would have 20 members, or 25 *less* than they now have, and the 12 counties would have 69 members, or 33 *more* than at present.

If taxation and population combined, formed the basis of representation, then the 15 counties would have 18 members, or 27 *less* than now, and the 12 counties would have 60 members or 24 *more* than now.

VI. View.

The 10 large counties named in View 4, pay		$16,735
The 10 small counties there named,	pay	5,563
Difference,		$11,172

White population, on principles of equality, would give the 10 large counties 50 members, they now have 30; would give the 10 small ones 16 members, they now have 30.

Taxation and *population* combined, would give the 10 large counties 53 members, or 23 *more* than now; 10 small counties 15, or 15 *less* than now.

VII. View—*Expences of the State Government.*

Total expence of the State,	$81,779
Which gives to each county,	$1,270

Now there are 45 counties out of the 64, which do not pay their portion of expence, that is, each county costs the State $1,270—and there are as many as 45, neither of which pay the amount, yet these 45 counties send 135 members out of 196.

There are 14 counties that do not pay their part of the expences of the Legislature alone, or do not pay their own members with incidental expences, and yet these 14 send 42 members, or really one *fourth* of the whole.

VIII. View.

The expence of each county to the State is $1,270.

Columbus, Hyde and Tyrrel, paid last year into the Public Treasury, $1,144,50 all three *less* than the charge of *one* to the State.

Add Currituck and Carteret, and the 5 will pay $2,085, not as much as *Wake* alone, and yet they send *fifteen* members, while *Wake* sends only *three*.

IX. View—*Congressional Districts.*

6 Eastern Congressional Districts, have a population of 174,829 souls—pay 35,210 dollars, and send 105 members. 6 Western Districts have a population of 265,991 souls—pay 27,998 dollars, and send 87 members.

On a mixed basis, the 6 Eastern Districts would be entitled to 96 members, and the 6 Western, to 95 members.

X. View—*Population of 4 Small and 4 Large Counties compared*

	Whites.	Total.
Brunswick,	3,614	6,525
Chowan,	3,761	8,660
Columbus,	3,001	4,741
Washington,	2,759	3,542
	11,535	21,918
	Whites.	Total.
Lincoln,	17,604	22,875
Rowan,	14,460	20,796
Orange,	15,908	23,875
Mecklenburg,	12,791	20,076
	60,763	87,372

There are 18 counties in the State each containing a larger population than these 4 small counties, and 3 others, each containing an equal population.

If *Columbus* is entitled to 3 members, then on the basis of equality the 4 larger counties above named would be entitled as follows:

	On White population.	White & Black.	On Taxation.	Mixed basis.
Lincoln,	18	18	18	18
Rowan,	15	15	19	18
Orange,	15	15	21	18
Mecklenburg,	12	15	18	15

Thus we see whether you take White population, or White and Black, or Taxation, or Taxation and Population mixed, it is equally clear that our representation is unequal in the highest degree.

Let us see how it stands in point of *effective force*, according to Militia returns:

	Militia.
Perquimons,	556
Carteret,	540
Greene,	419
Brunswick,	361
Columbus,	438
Halifax,	445
Jones,	346
Washington,	420
Tyrrel,	459
Total,	3,984

9 Counties with a militia of 3,984 men, send 27 members.

	Militia.
Lincoln,	2,147
Mecklenburg,	1,756
	3,903

2 Counties with a Militia of 3,903 men send 6 members. Rowan contains 1,683, Stokes 1,662; even youthful Macon 735 Militia.

And here, said Mr. F. let me drop a word in answer to what had been said in the course of the debate, as respects the small sum paid by Macon. Why is it that Macon does not pay more? Because you keep her lands out of market. Let the lawsuits respecting that country be once settled, and those lands brought into market, you will soon see *Macon* appear not only strong on the muster-roll, but also on the tax list. In fact, as it is, Macon has paid more money in the Public Treasury than three fourths of the Counties. She has paid fully $140,000. Even as Macon now stands, with her hands tied up by hard policy, let but the country stand in need of strong arms and stout hearts, and no where will they be sooner found than in patriotic Macon.

Mr. F. said, he held in his hand several other calculations, to show the *inequality* of our system, but he thought he had exhibited enough. If these were not sufficient to make out the case, he would give it up: but he thought all would admit, that these views show the great defects of the Constitution, in one particular at least, and the consequent necessity for a reform.

Mr. F. said, he was not one of these, if there be any such, who believe there are no good parts in the Constitution; on the contrary, he was deeply attached to it, and if it were cured of its defects, he thought it a most admirable Constitution.

That it should have defects ought not be a matter of wonder, when we recollect the times in which it was framed. North Carolina was one of the first Colonies to stand up for her liberties, and establish an independent government for her self. She had but few lights to go by, and therefore very naturally committed some errors.

This was not so much the case with some of the other States, and yet what is the fact? Why, every one of those States that formed Constitutions subsequent to North Carolina have held Conventions and reformed their Constitutions, some have held even more than one Convention.

How has it happened, said Mr. F. that all these States were so unfortunate as to have defects in their Constitutions, that North-Carolina alone happened to make a perfect one?

No, it is not that our Constitution is grossly defective, as I have shown, but causes have conspired to prevent us from amending it; these causes may be found in the sectional jealousy which exists in the State, and which have thus long kept justice at bay; but this cannot be the case much longer. This contest must come to a close; gentlemen may flatter themselves that it will not, but they only deceive themselves. Population is going to the West and so is wealth. Compare the amount of taxes now paid in the West, with what was paid 10 years ago, and you will see that wealth keeps pace with population. True, owing to Federal legislation, neither population nor wealth increase as rapidly as they ought. I only speak of this increase in contrast with the Eastern part of the State.

Where population and wealth travel, there will power go. You cannot arrest its march. You might as well attempt to stop the Neuse in its course to old Ocean.

Yes, we must have reform in North Carolina. Why should we not have it, when the spirit is abroad on the Globe? Where do you not see it? Even in the old governments of Europe it is at work, we witness its progress in England, the nation from which we derive our Institutions. The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Long,) remarked in his speech, that there is no analogy between the struggle in England and ours: he is mistaken, it is the very same struggle; equal rights is what both are contending for. The fact is, our institutions in North Carolina greatly resemble those of England in some striking particulars. What is it they are endeavoring to get rid of in England? The *Borough* system. What is it we are complaining of? The *County* system.

The evil in England is greater than here, but it is bad enough here in all conscience—too bad to be borne many years longer. A Convention then is wanting for the purpose of reforming the Constitution, and to expel many evils that exist in the body politic, to break up local divisions, to allay the heart burnings and jealousies, that exist in the Legislature, and to make us feel as one people. Who can look at these unfortunate divisions and not deplore their effects? They prevent us from doing any thing for the State. What have we ever done? What have we done for the education of the rising generation? Almost every State in the Union has laid down plans for common schools and general education, except North Carolina. We have literally done nothing, except to create a small literary fund, from which we occasionally borrow a few thousand dollars to pay the members. Intelligence is the only safe guard for the rights of the people, and but little have we done for this cause. What have we done for developing the natural resources of the State? Nothing—literally nothing—and how does this happen? Why we are so much divided by sectional jealousies that we cannot act altogether; start a project and some will pull this way, and some that.

As a proof that I do not exaggerate, witness the feelings that have been displayed on the Rail-road bills now before us. And here, said Mr. F. it is proper to notice some of the remarks made by one of the members from Rowan on this subject. (Mr. Pearson.) I was one of those who attended a meeting in Salisbury, held during the last fall, in favor of a central Rail-road. I certainly did so with feelings and motives of the most patriotic kind, and the worthy citizen of Salisbury who was most active in getting up that meeting, I am sure was influenced by no other consideration. But this meeting was responded to by meetings held in Raleigh, Newbern, Carteret, Hillsborough and other places, and now behold all this is discovered to be nothing more nor less than a POLITICAL COMBINATION. I intend to make no personal allusions, but really there are some men in this world so perfectly incapable themselves of all disinterested and patriotic motives, that they suppose every body else to be like themselves; hence, whenever a man performs an act, if, by any possibility, it can be made susceptible of two constructions, drawing the rule from their own bosoms, they are sure to assign to it the worst motive. It has often been my lot in life to encounter such men. It is almost insinuated, that I had been opposed to the Central Rail-road, when first started by the venerable President of the University, and had looked on it as visionary, wild and extravagant, and that now, for political purposes, I have turned in favor of it. Mr. Fisher said, he would not so far forget the respect due to the House, as to pronounce the charge false, but he would, with becoming decorum, *prove* it so.

The first time that the subject of a Central Rail road was ever brought before this House, it was by a resolution, directing the governor to apply to the General Government for a Corps of Engineers to make a survey of the route. This resolution, as I understood, at the time, was drawn up by Doct. Caldwell, and placed in the hands of the gentleman from Newbern (Mr. Gaston.) That gentleman, for good reasons no doubt, handed it over to Mr. Alexander a member from Mecklenburg, who introduced it, together with a letter from the Secretary of War, consenting to cause the survey to be made, *provided* the Legislature would made the request. Objections were soon raised to the passage of the resolution, on the grounds that it might in the end, turn out to be an encroachment on State rights. Mr. Fisher said, he had always been an advocate for State-Rights but he could not see how this resolution would intringe them, and therefore was in favor of its adoption. But wishing to remove all objections, I drew a substitute, so as to place the whole affair *under* the direction of the State, and also requiring some other survey to be made; which substitute, I offered and supported, but which together with the original, failed. Mr. F. here produced the Journal, and read the final vote on the resolution. This is enough, I think, said he, to disprove the charge that I ever was opposed to the scheme of a Central Rail road.—But, continued Mr. F. it has been said, that I was once friendly to a Rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, and that I was the first person who moved a resolution for that purpose. To prove this, the gentleman from Rowan has searched up the Journals, and has actually found the resolution itself. Yes; the gentleman is right. I was *then* in favor of the plan, and what is still more, am *now* in favor of it; and not only of this, but of every other scheme of improvement, which will go to develope the natural resources of the State, and improve the condition of the people. I am not one of those who wish to see but one part of North-Carolina progressing; my affections for the State are large enough to spread over the whole; and whenever I see improvements going on, whether in the East or in the West, there my good wishes are sure to fall.—Yes, I am not only in favor of the Central Rail-road, but of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad likewise, and I will go as far in voting appropriations on these subjects as any other member of this Legislature. If the gentleman from Rowan had searched a little further in the Journals, he would have found that one of the provisions in my substitute for Mr. Alexander's resolution was, that a Survey should likewise be made of a route from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. He might have discovered still further evidences of friendship to the Cape Fear section of the State; for I will venture to say, he will find my vote recorded in favor of every appropriation made for the improvement of the Cape Fear, during the years I have been a member of the Legislature; also, the appropriation for the flats below Wilmington, not only always received my votes, but in moments of danger, my open and active support in this House. But sir, all this is forgotten, and I am denounced here, and in the Fayetteville papers, *because* I am in favor of the Central Railroad, and suspected to be one of those who doubt the policy of removing the Seat of Government from Raleigh.

Is this, sir, the way to treat friends? or, to make friends? Time will prove all things.

Mr. Fisher could but regret that the gentleman from Rowan had thought proper to turn the discussion away from the Convention Question to other matters. He no doubt had his motives for so doing, and the House might judge of them.

I hope, said Mr. F. I have said nothing in the course of my remarks to increase sectional jealousies, or to wound any member's feelings on this floor. Although we may not all possess equal talents and qualification, we all possess equal rights and privileges, and to me it shows a want of good feeling, for one member, because he has a better use of his tongue than another, to sport with his feelings or wound his sensibility; such has never been my practice and never will be.

YANKEE INGENUITY—*A PUZZLER.*

A yankee captain, who was master and owner of a trim-built schooner, finding trade rather dull on the coast down-east, chartered her to a company of merchants, who thought themselves particularly cute in the way of business, and who obtained her on such low terms, that the captain determined the first opportunity that offered, to pay them off in their own coin. He set sail with an assorted cargo of 'notions' belonging to Messrs. A. B. & Co. A. owned one third, B, one fourth C. one fifth, and D. one sixth—and the return cargo was to be divided according to their investments.

In a month or two the vessel returned from a successful trip to the West Indies, having on board 60 hogsheads of molasses.

"How d'ye do?"—exclaimed the captain, meeting A. on the wharf; "I guess as how you want your third of the sixty hogsheads I've fotched?"

A. answered in the affirmative, and accordingly received *twenty* hogsheads. B. congratulated the captain on his success, received his *fifteen* being a fourth. C. wishing he had entered more largely into the speculation, took his *twelve*, or fifth, and D. cursing his unlucky stars, received *ten*, being his sixth.

"I say, Mike," said the captain to his mate, chuckling—'don't say nothing about them 'ere *three* hogsheads that are left in the hold.—Every man is satisfied—and so am I.'

Now, since arithmetical questions have become so much in vogue, we would ask our readers how it happened that the captain *honestly* retained three hogsheads in his possession, after having satisfied his employers? *Baltimore Visiter.*

AN AWFUL DECLARATION *against* IRISH LANDLORDS.

We take from the Wexford Freeman the following description of two men named Redmond and Jackman, convicted of the barbarous murder of the Madoxes:—

Upon announcement of the verdict, the prisoner John Redmond, in a firm and distinct tone of voice said:

"The verdict is right so far as I am the man who committed the murder; but as for Nicholas Jackman he is as innocent of it, or of any participation in it, as (pointing to the bench) your lordship, Jas Jackman, who was condemned yesterday, is also innocent.

This declaration produced a thrilling effect, as well upon the bench and Jury, as upon the bystanders, all looking at each other in stupor and silent amazement.

"Yes," resumed Redmond, "I am the man who committed the murder, and for which I am willing to suffer. But landlords and bad agents have driven me to commit the desperate deed. My old father, who had grown grey upon the farm, and his numerous and helpless family being thence expelled by them. My father was in arrears five pounds; it was the last five pound note he had, he went and paid it down, and after all was ejected. I say again, bad landlords and bad agents have forced me to seek this desperate redress. I was resolved upon vengeance, and now that I have taken it, I am content to die."

Poor Jackman who all the while stood in a trembling attitude, his face as pale as death, now fell upon his knees, saying—

"My blood be upon the jury who condemned me, for as I hope to appear before my Creator, I am perfectly innocent."

GRASS LANDS.

If a supply of fine manure is on hand, scarify your grass lands, and then give them a top dressing with manure. This will greatly increase the quantity of hay. If you have reason to think moles, ants, and the frost have rendered ground uneven, the grass will be benefitted by rolling. *New York Farmer.*

A most diabolical murder has been committed in New Jersey. The following particulars are furnished by the New York Gazette of Monday.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

The village of Morristown, New Jersey was yesterday thrown into the utmost consternation by the discovery of the murder the previous evening, of Mr. Samuel Sayres, his wife and a colored servant woman, who resided about half a mile from the village. We have taken some pains to ascertain the facts, and believe the annexed recital of this most horrible catastrophe will prove correct. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as a person was walking along the road in the neighborhood of Mr. Sayres' residence, he discovered a bundle of clothes, which he picked up, and on examination it proved to be wearing apparel belonging to the family of the deceased. He therefore conveyed it to the house, and knocked at the door, but no person answering, he gave an alarm, when the house was broken open, the dead body of the colored woman was found in one of the rooms, but no traces of Mr. Sayres or his wife. Every thing in the house was in the utmost confusion.

The party then proceeded to the stable, where they soon found the dead bodies of Mr. Sayres and his lady buried under a heap of manure. The alarm was quickly spread through the village, and suspicion was immediately directed towards a Swiss, who had been about two weeks in the employ of Mr. S., and who was missing. Handbills were immediately struck off, and officers despatched in every direction, in search of the perpetrator of this most diabolical act. Several constables, including the sheriff of the county, took the road to New York, and on reaching the half-way house, on the causeway between Jersey City and Newark, they found the object of their pursuit. He was immediately arrested, secured and carried back to Morristown, to answer the charge. On him were found two large bundles, containing male and female apparel, which was instantly identified as belonging to the family of the deceased. He also had in his pockets the razors of the deceased, a gold watch belonging to one of his daughters, and about twenty dollars in silver, and wore, at the time of his arrest, a pair of trowsers and a hat belonging to Mr. Sayres.

It is believed that the murders were perpetrated in the following manner: The accused as is supposed called Mr. Sayres from the house early in the evening to examine one of his horses, and after getting him into the stable, struck him on the head with a hatchet and then buried him under the manure. Mrs. S. alarmed at the protracted absence of her husband, repaired to the stable in search of him, and there met the same fate. The monster then went to the house and despatched the colored woman, by stabbing her in the ear with a sharp instrument, supposed a knife.—He then packed up such articles as he could conveniently carry off, including, (in addition to the articles above specified,) a bag containing 200 dollars in gold coins; thence he repaired to the stable and took one of the horses, and made the best of his way to this city.

We learn that the officers who arrested the wretch found on the road between Morristown and Newark the bag containing the gold, and from appearances the horse had fallen with or thrown him and run away. When arrested he was on foot.

We learn that Mr. Sayres came to this city about three weeks since, for the purpose of procuring a man to work on his farm, and being well aware of the general good character and integrity of the Swiss, went on board the vessel and selected his murderer from his prepossessing appearance. How wofully he has been deceived!

Mr. Sayres was formerly a respectable merchant in this city and associated in business with Mr. Hugh K. Toler. He has left two interesting daughters, one of whom is now completing her education at a female seminary in New Haven; and the other on a visit to some friends in Connecticut. Had they been at home they would doubtless have shared the fate of their parents.

P. S. We were informed last evening, that another man (also a Swiss) was arrested yesterday afternoon in Bergen woods, with the horse, charged as being a participator, but we are inclined to believe that the villian had no accomplice, although he told the Sheriff that there were five others concerned with him.

AVERY.—Avery's case did not come before a Jury until Thursday last. It continued with but one hour's recess during that day. It was resumed on Friday. A correspondent of the Boston Advocate writes:—"The prisoner himself is exceedingly composed, and collected. He sits in a chair, by his counsel, as though he were attending to his ordinary business. His appearance is entirely prepossessing, and his manners easy without any show of assurance. He looks much younger than his age, which is about 37. His figure is tall, thin and rather genteel, and he wears less of the professional air than is common to clergymen of his denomination. He has a partially dark complexion, dark hair, cut close round his forehead, and his face may be called handsome. His dress is adapted to his profession, with no attempt at display."

The Newport Mercury of Saturday observes:—"Eleven witnesses have been examined up to last evening, and some new testimony has been introduced by the prosecution. It is probable, that most of the ensuing week will be consumed in the trial. It is attended by a large number of persons, either as spectators or witnesses, among whom are many of the Clergy and members of the Methodist connexion in this, and the neighboring States."

THE TRIAL OF AVERY.

A slip from the Advocate Office, contains a long letter from the editor of that paper, dated at Newport on Wednesday evening. It relates chiefly to the unfavorable effect of newspapers publications of testimony and surmises in capital cases, &c. Mr. Hallet says:

"This has been the cause of the unusual delay in empannelling a jury for his trial, three entire days having been occupied in that alone. One hundred and twenty jurors have been returned to the Court, and of this number one hundred and two were called before a jury of twelve was made up, who had not formed an opinion upon the question, or felt a bias that might influence their judgment. If a jury, equally fair for the prisoner and for the government, has not now been found, the fault I believe must be ascribed solely to the imperfection of human laws and human judgment.—Nearly all the jurors who were set aside, had made up their minds from reading the pamphlets and newspapers, upon the case. The singular fact was presented, that reading a newspaper, and especially being a subscriber to one, amounted to a disqualification to sit on the jury in this case; and very properly so, because they who had read the facts, had come to the conclusion, either that they were insufficient to convict the accused, or that, if they were true, he was guilty of the crime. This state of mind did not leave the juror wholly impartial, and therefore he could not serve.—Several jurors were also declared incompetent, on account of conscientous scruples against finding a man

guilty of a crime punishable by death."

NEWPORT, Thursday evening, *May* 8.

The Court Room was more crowded today than it has been since the commencement of the trial of Mr. Avery; but the people, though wedged in a mass on the floor, observe a strict decorum, and are so still, that to those engaged at the bar, there scarcely seems to be any thing like a multitude present. This morning, at the opening of the Court, at 9 o'clock, Hon. Dutee J. Pearce opened the case on the part of the Government. Mr. P. was the predecessor of the present Attorney General, and held the office until elected to Congress. He spoke but three quarters of an hour and made an unassuming, but able and entirely candid statement of the case. The Attorney General then proceeded to the examination of his witnesses.

In the course of the forenoon three witnesses were examined, closing at two o'clock, and from three until seven in the afternoon, the examination of two more was completed and that of another nearly finished, when a question of law arising, the Court took a recess till 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The trial will progress rapidly after the principal witnesses are examined. Mr. Mason has evinced great acuteness of mind, and there is an equal display of liberality, good feeling, and sound ability on both sides. So agreeably is every thing conducted, that it scarcely seems possible that the result of it involves a question of life or death to a fellow being.

Eloquence.—Gentlemen of the Jury.—While Bonaparte are marching his army from Elba inundating the whole country with blood, I stand here the humble advocate of this notorious hog thief. The Goats may soar to the summits of those mountains, and the sheep may feed on the hills below, and the cattle crop the grass off the meadows, but my client are no more guilty of stealing that hog than a toad are got a tail. *Va. Rep.*

LOVE OF NOTORIETY.—The Philadelphia Gazette published lately a marriage between Jonathan S. Paul and Sarah Ann Webster. Mr. Paul immediately made a public statement that no such marriage had taken place, or was likely to occur. The editor of the paper, in publishing his letter, says: "We adopted the precautionary measure of securing the name of the person who brought the notice to us. It happens to have been the identical Miss Sarah Ann Webster herself, who brought to the fabulous account of her nuptials."

Roman Catholics.—This sect has increased rapidly in Great Britain. In Manchester, which a few years ago numbered only 70, there are now 42,060 members of this church. Many other large towns shew a similar increase. They have 11 colleges and 35 seminaries in the island.

From the Richmond Whig.

VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

John J. Allen, Esq. is stated in some Northern papers, to be a Nullifier. This is not so, we believe. He is a National Republican in his politics, as was Mr. Maxwell, whom he superseded.

The elections are over, and we now know who will represent Virginia in the next Congress. There are four Anti-Jacksonians, viz: Messrs. Allen, Mercer, Moore and Wilson. They are also we presume, Proclamationists.

Of Radical Anti-Proclamationists, there are six, viz: Messrs. Gordon, Patton, Gholson, Randolph, Davenport and Taylor. These may also be classed as Anti-Administration, in all things relating to fundamental principles, and some, if not all of them, as converts at the eleventh hour, to Jacksonian unfitness and incapacity for the Presidency.

Messrs. Archer, Mason, Loyall and Lucas, may be styled Anti-Proclamation, but yet decided Jacksonians. They all hold we believe, the doctrine of the right of peaceable secession. We know that Mr. Archer does so.

Messrs. Stevenson, Chinn, Beale, Fulton, McComas and Claiborne, we know not how to designate, but as Jackson men—a name with which we suppose they will not quarrel, as it was that in which they found political salvation.

Mr. Wise disapproves much of the Proclamation—holds the right of secession—but is eminently Jacksonian.

Has the Globe cause for triumph? It will be unable to answer, until it learns how these gentlemen will vote on the question of Public Printer. All are Catholic who will vote for Francis P. Blair: and all heretic who may vote against him. The disinterested eyes of the Globe can recoguize the validity of no other test.

The friends of political independence have no cause to lament the result of the elections. They have lost their men in some Districts, but relatively with the last representation, they have gained much. If the Globe is satisfied, so are we.

The Cherokees.—The statement made by our Washington correspondent (THE SPY) that the passage of the Enforcing bill had influenced the *Cherokee* negociation, was denied by the Globe, Argus, and other of the administration presses. The *Augusta Chronicle*, of the 1st instant, contains a letter from Henry G. Lamar a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, from which the following is extracted:—"I was not apprised, that preliminaries of a treaty" (*with the Cherokees*) *were agreed* on, or that any negociations were at that time pending, until the Secretary of War notified a portion of the Georgia delegation, that the Indians had unexpectedly determined to terminate the negociation, by a refusal to treat.—*This occurred shortly after the passage of the enforcing Bill.*"

We now ask of our readers whether there can any longer be a doubt of the correctness of our Statement on this head; and if there was a particle of honor or honesty in the conductors of the *Globe* and *Argus*, we should call upon them to do us justice. But such a call would be useless. They are paid for doing the dirty work of the Kitchen Cabinet and truly "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Courier & Enquirer.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

MAY 27, 1833.

☞ We are authorised to announce Maj. JOHN BEARD, Jr. as a Candidate to represent the County of Rowan, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

CONVENTION.

During the last session of the Legislature, ineffectual attempts were made for the call of a Convention of the people of this State, for the purpose of amending the Constitution. Finding all attempts to obtain, *through the Legislature*, such a call, the friends of Convention called a meeting at the Capitol, at which it was agreed, that the question of amendments to the Constitution, should be proposed directly to the people. In order that the question might be fairly laid before them, a committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the State, upon the subject. This address, we learn from one of the committee, has been prepared, and will soon be sent out among them.

As this is a question which vitally affects the best interests of the State, we are anxious, that it should be brought before the people of every part of it; and, that it should receive a fair and dispassionate consideration, without any reference to local parties. It is a question not of EAST and WEST, but of justice and injustice. Who can doubt the decision of the people?

While upon this subject, we would respectfully recommend to the County Courts, of this State, the propriety of directing the Sheriff of their respective Counties, to open a separate box, for amendments to the Constitution; also, to appoint some person to attend each election ground, in their respective counties, for the purpose of attending particularly to this subject.

Feeling a deep interest upon this subject, we have, in this week's paper, published the Speech of our townsman, Charles Fisher, Esq. delivered in the legislature, in the Winter of 1832. We have selected this from a number of others, upon the same subject, on account of the plain statistical information, which it contains. Mr. F. has been one of the earliest, and best tried friends of this measure; he has devoted a great deal of time to the subject, and therefore is probably as well, if not better acquainted with it, than any man in the State.

We shall follow up the speech of Mr F., with other information upon the same subject, and hope that our people will take it into serious consideration.

Since the above was in type we find that the County Court of Rowan, have adopted the same plan of ascertaining the sentiments of the people for and against convention as recommended by us. We annex the order passed by our Court, and hope it will be followed up by other counties:

"Ordered by the Court for the County of Rowan that the Sheriff furnish a box at each election ground, to receive the votes of all persons qualified to vote for members of the house of commons for or again amending the State Constitution, that the Inspectors return the State of the polls to the Clerk of the Court, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same under seal to the Governor of the State, within time to be laid before the next legislature."

THE GLOBE AND JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Some time since the servile wretches, who publish the Washington Globe, said that medals were circulated in South Carolina, bearing the inscription—"John C. Calhoun first president of the Southern confederacy." The "*lie direct*" having been given to this outrageous calumny, and the base menials of power having been called upon for proof, have published a letter from the *notoriously infamous Joseph B. Hinton*, who says that medals are circulating in the upper counties of North Carolina bearing such an inscription; and that the "South Carolinians, North Carolinians, and Virginians of the Calhoun school in that quarter, are openly contending that such a confederacy must be the next push." What moral degradation! Was ever such bare faced subserviency equalled in the annuals of any country? We have been in almost all the upper counties of North Carolina, we live in one of them, and we hesitate not to pronounce the statement of *Joseph B. Hinton* to be a *fabricated lie*, for glutting the morbid appetites, of the satelites of power. Who is this *Joseph B. Hinton?* Is he the man who *before* the last presidential election surpassed John Binns in his *abuse* of Genl. Jackson, (and who, *after* the election exceeded Thomas Ritchie in *fulsome adulation* of the same individual? Is he the same man, who ever since the election has been begging office? Is he the man, who kneeled to Gov. *Branch*, while Secretary of the Navy for an appointment? Is he the man, who last winter attempted to rob Thomas G. Scott, the P. M. at Raleigh of his appointment, by going to Washington and stabbing, in the dark, like the midnight assassin the character of that individual? Yes, he is the man, who has done all this, and much more, than we have either room, or inclination, to detail at present, and it is upon the statements of such men, that the Editors of the Globe assail the whole South, and particularly the people of Western Carolina.

Better would it be for our people to have the "Spasmodic Cholera" or the "small Pox" among their children, than such a paper. The former might destroy their lives, the latter would surely destroy their principles, would surely sap the very fountains of their innocence and implant in its stead, the seeds of vice and corruption.

WOULD THAT ALL OTHERS WERE LIKE YOU.

A few days ago a subscriber walked up to us and after the usual salutations, said "well Mr. Craige, I have been a subscriber to the Western Carolinian for eleven years," and he halted; we expected the next words would be "and I reckon as times are hard, I must stop," but how agreeably were we relieved from our state of suspense, when he added "and *I am not near tired of it yet.*" We will only add, that he not only has been a subscriber for *eleven years*, but has regularly *paid for his paper.*

"DROWNING MEN CATCH AT STRAWS."

"If any thing were wanting to add to our mortification and disgust, it is to learn that the Nullifiers of our village are openly rejoicing at this disgraceful act. Can a man's life be safe where such ruffian sentiments prevail."....Prodi-gi-o-us! a prodigious what? we shant say. We only remark it comes from the "Watchman."—we will only say to this imaginary Editor—

"It is an honorable circumstance to be accused by those, who are themselves deserving of accusation."

THE BLOODY BILL.

Listen to the voice of Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of Liberty, the high priest of democracy.

"If the pulse of his people shall beat calmly under this experiment, another and another will be tried, until the measure of despotism be filled up." These were his words to the people in connection with the Boston tea affair. Apply them to yourselves at this day, "old things shall become new."

The following lines from the pen of Cowper suit the times remarkably well, and we would recommend them as a very appropriate inscription for the "Collar" of some of the present followers of the "sweet little fellow."

"The Slaves of custom and established mode
With pack-horse constancy we keep the road
Crooked or straight, thro' crags or thorny dells,
True to the jingling of our leaders bells.
To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think."

Communications.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige:

In the Carolina Watchman, of the 18th instant, I noticed an editorial article headed "I'll tell Uncle Sam." It would have been more in character with the collared editor, to have said, "*I'll tell my master.*"

I am a subscriber (God forgive me) to Mr. *Jones's* paper, and have long since become disgusted with his slavish adherence, right or wrong *to the powers that be*, he has not independence enough to publish a paper for a freeman to read; it would suit his nature much better to be the herald of a despot, to proclaim his will to servile subjects. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Jones, but should I see a man with a collar round his neck, with "I AM GENERAL JACKSON'S DOG," engraved on it, I should point the wearer out as *Hamilton C. Jones, Editor of the Carolina Watchman.* I fear poor *Watch* will have reason to complain of the Old General's ingratitude, for he has wagged his tail, and grinned in the face of the "Old Hero," long enough to have received some little office, which (according to late rules) his unmanly devotion entitles him to.

Mr. Jones says his patrons are withdrawing from him, and blames the Post Masters for it, he says with a number of the abuses of their office, is that, of picking out and culling from the Mail, "*the best that's going*," for their own use; this is not saying much for the taste of the Post-Office gentry, if I were one of that *Corps*, and disposed to cull a mail for "*the best that's going*," the WATCHMAN would always pass unmolested. I can give Mr. Jones a better reason for losing his subscribers, his paper is filled up with nothing but servile praise of President Jackson, and some of his republican readers are not man-worshippers.

May 22, 1833. ANSON.

GOOD, BUT MYSTERIOUS ADVICE.

A letter from a tradesman to his apprentice, who had absconded, and who, he had been informed, wished to come back again:

W. T. F. H.

March 26th 18—

Sir I hav under stud by one of my hans that you wod com back and sta your time out if I wod not mis yous you sir If you wish to com bac you can do so and you sharid be mis treted by me Sir I hav a large hows on han now and commenced. 40 by 20 byck shed 11 feet Peaser 9 feet and the man I am bilding for requested to write to you he the man wones (wants) fore or fifty hans. My advise to you is com back and serve out your time and git your paper go away sunersbel (honorable) and in gretit and so any good friend wod advise you to do but do as you pless. I seay (sue) you too and them tha harrer (hires) you. I hav the laugh (law) is in my favor withe all thouse there that trats with you or harrers you you are my sarvend in work and my sarvend in laugh (law) and now (no) man has any write to harrer or trate with you If the do the do it at the one (own) expence not min this all at present to you as you can do as you pless til I colon you and thosse you hav bin withe.

RUCHASI NITRAM.

Poetry and Eloquence.—Poetry is the natural fruit of solitude and meditation—eloquence, of intercourse with the world. The persons who have most feeling of their own, if intellectual culture have given them a language in which to express it, have the highest faculty of poetry—those who best understand the feelings of others are the most eloquent. The persons, and the nations, who commonly excel in poetry, are those whose character and tastes render them least dependent for their happiness upon the applause, or sympathy, or on the

Those to whom that applause, that sympathy, that concurrence are most necessary, generally excel most in eloquence of the world in general. quence. And hence, perhaps, the French, who are the least poetical of all great and refined nations, are amongst the most eloquent; the French, also, being the most sociable, the vainest, and the least self-dependent. *Monthly Repository.*

Van Buren Tactics.—It is said that one of the New York Senators in Congress was instructed to vote against the reduction of the Tariff, and the other left to his own discretion.

Commercial.

MARRIED, in this town, on Sunday the 19th inst. by Junius Snead, Esq. Mr. *Alexander Fraley* to Miss *Mary Watson.*

In this county, on the 16th inst. by Casper Hoffhouser, Esq. Mr. *John Seely*, jr to Miss *Sarah Shuping.*

In Cabarrus County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. H. Graver, Mr. John C Miller to Miss Sophia Propst.

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

William S. Simonton,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that this delightful

SUMMER RETREAT

is now open for the reception of company.

He flatters himself, that having since the last season made considerable improvements in the way of building, and recently purchased of the original importers in the city of New York, all such articles as are necessary for the keeping of a good house, that he will be enabled to render agreeable and comfortable, the stay of all such as may honor him with their company.

He deems it altogether superfluous to say any thing of the mineral qualities of these Springs, as they have proven of the most salutary advantage to all such as have tried them.

All that he will say in conclusion is, that no exertions will be spared to render his accommodations as good as any in the Western part of the State.

Lincoln Co. N. C. May 24, 1833. 6:83

EXAMINATION OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL In Statesville.

THE EXAMINATION of the FEMALE SCHOOL in Statesville, will take place on the last Thursday in May. The exercises will commence as early as 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Music Pupils will be examined after early candle light.

One class will graduate, and receive medals, which gives an additional interest to this examination. All who feel interested in Female Education are respectfully invited to attend.

M. A. CALDWELL.
Principal.

P. S. The SUMMER SESSION will commence on the first Monday in July. Terms as formerly.

Statesville, Iredell Co. N. C. 7:77 *May 24th 1833.*

NOTICE.

THE certificate for Four shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, subscribed for in the name of John Locke and transferred to Philip Hanes late of Rowan county, N. C. dec'd, being lost or mislaid, Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that I shall apply to the President of said Bank, either in person or by agent to issue a duplicate thereof. 77—3m

GEORGE HANES, Ex'r.
Salisbury, May 24th, 1833.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

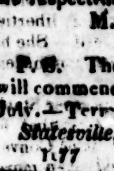
April Term, 1833.

BURTON & CLAYTON vs. WILLIAM MARTIN } *Original attachment Levied on Personal Property*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Martin the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next; Replevy and plead to issue or Judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered by the Court that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

6:82. V. McBEE, c. c. c.

Committed,



TO THE JAIL of this County, on the 15th instant, a negro man, who calls himself

FOUNTAIN,

about twenty-five or thirty years of age, about five feet six inches high, and says that he belongs to William Gilchrist, of Guilford County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law direct.

G. W. HILLIARD, *Jailor.*
Lawrenceville, Montgomery Co. N. C. May 18, 1833
[PR. ADV. $1.] 3:76

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to purchase YOUNG & LIKELY

NEGROES,

Of both sexes. For such, the CASH will be paid, by making application, either personally or by letter, at Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., to

HARGRAVE & HUMPHREYS.
May 24th 1833.

NOTICE.

I AM anxious to close my business in the County of Rowan, and a duty I owe to my DEBTORS, induces me to give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that all notes, accounts, and demands whatsoever must be settled forthwith, or, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them in a course of collection where COSTS will be incurred.

I will attend at Mocksville every law day for the purpose of effecting this object.

ROBERT HARGRAVE.
May 24th, 1833. 77tf

LOST.

FROM my Bar Room in the Town of Salisbury, a new Silk Camlet Cloak, with a standing collar, lined with black velvet. It was fastened with a braid Cord and barrel buttons, the cloak was lined with red fringe. I suppose some one took it through a mistake, and I will thank any one to return it, or give me information concerning it.

WM. R. SLAUGHTER.
May 20th 1833. 3:79

Notice.

A Journeyman Hatter

WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ a workman of good steady habits, (no other need apply) who will meet with good wages and constant employment. The subscribers live about seven miles North West of Concord, and about three miles South-East of Jacob Stirewalt's mill, to whom apply.

ROSS JUSTIS & CO.
Cabarrus County, N. C. May 18, 1833.

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, & the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Carriage-Making Business,

At his old stand, opposite Mr. MAGBY'S HOTEL, in all its various branches. The subscriber will neither say, that he has a thousand dollars worth of work on hand, or that his work is surpassed by none, but will only ask the public to call and see his work, hear his prices and judge for themselves.

ANDREW GARDINER.
Lincolnton, N. C. May 24th 1833. 3:79 PD.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the Rev. R. L. Caldwell dec'd., are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of August. And all having claims will please present them for payment as the law directs.

S. C. CALDWELL, *Administrator of R. L. C's. Estate.*
3:79
Statesville, Iredell Co. N. C. May 24, 1833.

South-River Bridge.

THE books are now open, and will continue open for six weeks, at the store of Thomas L. Cowan in Salisbury; at the store of Messrs Clement & Kelly Mocksville; and at Joseph Hanes, Esq. Fulton, for subscriptions to the South Yadkin Bridge.

THE COMMISSIONERS.
May, 24th 1833. 6:82

Manufactory of CHAIRS & BEDSTEADS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still carries on the

Chair & Bedstead-Making BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,

and will keep constantly on hand, a variety of elegant Chairs, neatly Gilded, or ornamented with paint as may suit the taste or fancy; elegant Bedsteads, furnished in first style, reeded or turned, as may suit; Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads &c. made to order.

In connection with his business, he will make head and foot boards for Graves, complete; lettered or plain.

ALSO,—PAINTING

Of Waggons, Carryalls, &c. in a neat style, as well as House Painting.

Bedsteads and Chairs, neatly repaired at a very moderate price, such as cleaning off, varnishing, &c.

Turning of all descriptions, done with neatness and dispatch. 3:79

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.
Salisbury, Nov 13, 1833

. An Apprentice to the above business, from 14 to 16 years of age, would be taken. Apply to W. R. H.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is willing to be employed to act as Attorney for such *Revolutionary Pensioners* as may find it inconvenient to attend personally at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, to draw their Pensions; that he will remit their money to whoever they may direct, by mail or otherwise but always at their risk. He will also attend to the renewal of Notes at either of the Banks in this place, for such persons as may think proper to employ him, all upon moderate terms, but remittances of money must always be at the risk of the persons employing him, and all letters addressed to him on these subjects must be post paid. Forms of the Power of Attorney &c., necessary to draw pensions, will be furnished if applied for, by

DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1833.

NEW CHEAP SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE firm of HACKETT & LESLY having been dissolved, the business in future will be conducted by

S. LESLY & SON,

Who are receiving direct from

New-York & Philadelphia,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Of the latest Importations, consisting of

Dry-Goods, & Groceries, Hats, Bonnets & Shoes, *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and* PLATED WARE, *Saddlery, Crockery, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

LIKEWISE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Greek, Latin and English *SCHOOL BOOKS,*

And all other articles usually kept in retail Stores, which they intend selling at small profits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment for themselves.

Cotton, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, and almost every description of country produce will be taken at fair prices, in exchange for goods.

Salisbury, N. C. 1st May, 1833. 74tf

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving, and opening, his assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, *HARD-WARE,* CUTLERY,

and every other article generally kept in this line of business; which together with his stock previously on hand, will make his assortment complete.

His friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COTTON, BEES-WAX. TALLOW, WOOL, IRON, TOW-LINEN, FLAX-SEED;

And nearly all kinds of country produce, will be taken in exchange for goods.

7:79 SAMUEL HARGRAVE.
LEXINGTON, N. C. April 6th 1833.

New Confectionary, BY HENRY W. WATSON.

ON Main Street, a few doors above Wm. H. Slaughters House of Entertainment, Salisbury, N. C.

Who will always keep on hand an assortment of articles connected with the Confectionary business, and some few things *extra* by the way of variety, selected from the best houses in New York & Philadelphia of the latest importations, with great care and which will be found the following articles—

CANDIES.

Rock, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cream, Lozenges, Sugar Plums, &c. &c. &c.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Madeira Nuts, Smyrna Figs, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, &c.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

CAKES,

Butter Crackers, (New York Manufacture) Newark Cider (Fresh)

TOGETHER WITH

CROCKERY WARE, TOBACCO, Smoking and Chewing.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public favour, and hopes his friends will give him a call and view his articles as he is determined to sell *CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!*

May 18 1833 76tf

Blank Deeds,

OF every description, neatly Printed, may be kept constantly for sale at this office.

AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 50.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the State of Ohio for commencing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Illinois by the act to which this is an amendment, may be used and disposed of by said State, for the purpose of making a rail road instead of a canal as in said act contemplated; and that the time for commencing and completing said canal or rail road, whichever the State of Illinois may choose to make, be and is extended five years: *Provided* That, if a rail road is made in place of a canal, the State of Illinois shall be subject to the same duties and obligations, and the Government of the U. States shall be entitled to, and have the same privileges on said rail road, which they would have had through the canal, if it had been opened.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the further time of five years be allowed the State of Ohio to commence the Miama canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, in addition to the time now allowed therefor by law.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 51.

AN ACT to incorporate the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Stephen Dubuisson, Lewis Carbery, Peter O'Donnoghue, Edward B. King, Enoch King, Charles King, Ignatius Clarke, Bernard Brien, A. H. Boucher, John R. May, and Joseph Brooks, and their successors in office, are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, under the name, style and title, of the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, that may hereafter be given, granted, sold, devised, or bequeathed, to the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation; and that they may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Free School and Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies, politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same; *Provided,* The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, within the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, in as effectual manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange, at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they think fit; and the said corporation shall make such by-laws as may be useful for the government and support, and for the general accomplishment of the objects of the said Asylum, as hereinafter mentioned and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for the time being, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate, at pleasure.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a meeting of the regular annual contributors to the support of the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, in the month of June, in each year, the hour and day and manner of giving notice for which to be regulated by the by-laws; at which meeting by those who, from the by-laws, may be qualified to vote, nine female managers shall be elected, who shall appoint a president and secretary, and may fill vacancies in their own board, until their next annual election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of any male or female child, or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, under such regulations as may be made by the by-laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not hereafter be withdrawn, or be at liberty themselves to withdraw, from the Free School and Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid; until, if a male, he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or, if a female, the age of eighteen years; but, up to the ages aforesaid, respectively, they shall remain subject to the direction of the said corporation, unless they may, by the same, be exonerated from service previous to attaining those ages, respectively; and the said corporation shall have the power to bind any child under their care, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, occupation, or profession, under such conditions as may be determined by the by-laws, a copy of which conditions shall be delivered to, and they shall be binding on, every person to whom any child may be so bound; that children may be received into the schools for daily attendance, whose parents or guardians are, or may be, unable to pay for their instruction, or whose parents or guardians may contribute towards the support of the Free School and Asylum, under such regulations as may be made in the by-laws.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any vacancy which, from death, resignation, or otherwise, may happen in the board of trustees, shall be filled according to the mode to be prescribed in the by-laws; that they may hold such meetings as they shall think proper, and, to give form to their proceedings, may appoint such officers as they may deem necessary, and provide proper checks and responsibilities for the security of the property and the funds of the corporation aforesaid; that they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, upon which the by-laws shall be recorded; and that they shall make report at the annual meeting to be held in June, of the affairs and condition of the institution for the preceding year.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

No. 52.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized and required to cause the public lands lying along the line of demarcation between the States of Indiana and Illinois, as established by the joint sanction of those States, to be surveyed in connection with said line, on either side thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to allow for the service to be performed under this act; such further compensation in addition to the regular price now authorized by law, as to him shall appear to be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the regular appropriation for surveying public lands northwest of the Ohio river.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

No. 53.

AN ACT further to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee river, in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by the State of Alabama to superintend the improvement of the Tennessee river, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby authorized to suspend the improvement of so much of said river as is below Florence, in said State, and every other part of the same, until the canal, and other improvements, between Lamb's ferry and Campbell's ferry shall have been completed; any thing in the act entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

FOR THE

Spring & Summer.

John Murphy

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now opening, at his Store,

IN SALISBURY,

A large and extensive variety of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Selected carefully and attentively from the latest importations, in New York and Philadelphia, for the Spring of 1833, and bought exclusively for CASH.

Those wishing to examine and purchase cheap goods are invited to call and do so.

J. M. hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those past favours, so liberally bestowed upon him by the public.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds bought at the highest Market price. 4 77

May 1, 1833.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JUST received, and now opening a large recruit of Medicines and Drugs at the Medical Store, north of the Court-House, and one door from John Irwin's Store at the sign of the

GOLDEN MORTAR.

My supply is now much larger than ever before—Physicians in this and the adjoining counties are invited to call and examine both quality and prices. Those who wish to purchase by order, shall be as well furnished as if present to select. Families will be furnished with the best of Medicines, put up with directions for use at the lowest market prices. In addition to Medicines, Instruments, Shop Furniture, &c. I have a large and general assortment of

Paints, Oils, Paint Brushes, Putty, Varaish, Dye Stuffs, Smalt & Gilding.

Also—Wines of superior quality selected for Medical use—and all the Fancy Perfumery and various stationary articles which pertain to the Apothecary business. C. MORRISON.

Charlotte N. C. May 10, 1833. 3:77

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar, $6

English Grammar and Geography, $9

Languages and Sciences; $12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal.*
T. W. SPARROW.

N. B. Boarding can be obtained in respectable families. I am authorized to state that Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Howard will each take as many as eight boarders. 6t77

LAND FOR SALE.

CONFORMABLY to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the clerk and Master will sell on the premises, on the first day of June next, a Tract of Land, of 123 acres belonging to the heirs at law of Thos. Miller, deceased, adjoining the lands of George McConnaughey and others, on a credit of twelve months. Also on the same day, at the dwelling house of the late John Short, all the lands of which said Short died seized, consisting of one tract of 83 3-4 acres, adjoining the lands of William Barber and others. One other tract of 30 3-4 acres, adjoining the lands of R. Gillespie and others. A credit of 6 months for one half, and 12 months for the other half of the price. The purchasers in both cases will be required to give bonds with approved security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

S. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

April 25, 1833. 2:77

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR or five Journeymen to the Saddle & Harness making business. To good workmen of steady and industrious habits, good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to 3:76

JOHN WARMOUTH

Concord, N. C. April 26, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid; Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WM. LONG. *Admr.*

Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1833. 13:77

NEW CHEAP *Spring & Summer* GOODS.

GEO. W. BROWN,

IS now receiving from New York & Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of Fresh and Fashionable

GOODS,

Selected with great care and bought at the lowest cash prices; all of which, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers. His stock consists of every variety usually found in Stores in this section of country, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his Stock; for he thinks from the lowness of his prices to induce purchasers to buy. The usual kinds of produce taken in payment. 14:87

Salisbury, May 1, 1833.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at his residence in Randolph County, N. C., on the 8th instant, Two young negro men, viz:

JESSE & ELIJAH;

Jesse is about twenty two years old—weighs about 140 pounds, of low stature but well made, is of a dark mulatto colour, and can read print tolerably well. Elijah is about eighteen years old, spare made, is rather inclined to be slender built and his lips project rather beyond the proper length. He had on when he left a half worn chip-hat and thin homespun apparel.

They are intelligent smart fellows, and will no doubt try to pass as free men, under the name of Waldon, Evans, or Chonlor; they are both mixed with Indian.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement of said negroes in any jail so that I get them again, or, twelve dollars and fifty cents for either. 6:77

J. K. ARMISTEAD.

Moffit's Mills P. O.
Randolph Co. N. C. Apl 8, 1833.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. are requested to come forward, and make settlement by May Court. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with an officer. 71tf

ROBERT N. CRAIGE,
ROBT. BRADSHAW } *Ex'rs.*

Treasury Department
April 12th 1833

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March 1833, was destroyed, including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared; and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to,) which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to the revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July 1832, and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2nd March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before any copy be made of any *circular*, letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE
Secretary of the Treasury.

7t-3m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD MINES.

WILL be positively sold, at public outcry, in the town of Milledgevill, on the 15th day of July next, the following Lots:

Lot No. 1031	*12th district,*		*1st section,*	
1033	12th	do	1st	do.
1195	12th	do	1st	do.
646	12th	do	1st	do.
881	12th	do	1st	do.
879	12th	do	1st	do.
893	12th	do	1st	do.
830	12th	do	1st	do.
932	12th	do	1st	do.
817	12th	do	1st	do.
999	4th	do	1st	do.
974	4th	do	1st	do.
1039	4th	do	1st	do.
20	13th	do	1st	do *North.*
80	13th	do	1st	do. *North.*
398	3d	do	2d	do.
855	21st	do	2d	do.
944	21st	do	2d	do.
638	3d	do	3d	do.
	ALSO,			
677	4th	do	3d	do. { *being Dawson's Ferry*

In the above list, are comprised the most valuable Mines, both for vein and deposite, in the whole Cherokee country. They are those which have been purchased during the Lottery, and are sold for the purpose of settlement among the companies. Capitalists are assured, that the sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms will be one third, cash down—one third, in two months—and the remaining third, in four months from the date of purchase. Notes, with approved security for the payment of the instalments as they become due, will be required. The titles will be undoubted.

THOMAS J. PARK,
JACOB PAGE,
JASON H. WILSON,
U. J. BULLOCK
WILLIAM WARD,
Z. B. HARGROVE,
SAMUEL TATE,
ROBERT S. PATTON,
THOMAS B. WARD,
WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD,
HENRY M. CLAY.

Milledgeville, Ga. May 6, 1833. 3:83

☞ The Telescope, of Columbia, South Carolina, the Courier, of Charleston, South Carolina, the Miner's Journal, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Star, of Raleigh, North Carolina, will publish the above till the day of sale; and the National Intelligencer, of Washington City, the Banner, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the Advocate, of Huntsville, Alabama, until the 5th July next, and forward their accounts to me, in Milledgeville, forthwith for payment. GEORGE W. MURRAY.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 67tf

H. G. BURTON
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Suoscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

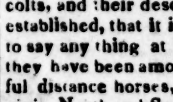
Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened; the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

ATTENTION!

Roman Troopers,

YOU will parade at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday the 30th of May next, at 10 o'clock, equipt as the law directs.

A Court Martial will be held at the same time for the trial of delinquents.

By order of the Capt.

4t77 JAS OWENS, *O. S.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice

IS HEREBY given, that the firm of E. Dickinson and Chambers is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons against whom they have claims arising before the 1st instant, are cautioned to come forward and settle the same either by cash or note, before the 1st of August next, or they will find their accounts in the hands of Woodson Monroe for collection.

ENLARGED

SHOE STORE.

Ebenezer Dickson

GIVES notice that he has purchased the entire interest in the above mentioned firm; the stock of which was very good and extensive.

But in addition to that, he is receiving from the North a large and

Splendid Assortment

of articles belonging to his line of business, in all its branches. For

Neatness, Cheapness and DURABILITY,

he is confident that his assortment is excelled by none in the Southern Country. It consists (among other things,) of Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS,

of the best quality and latest fashions. Also, a general assortment of Ladies' Shoes & Pumps, of all kind, such as

Seal-Skin, Calf-Skin, Morocco and Brunella,

of the neatest style and best workmanship and materials; all of which, he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit; Five per cent will be discounted to purchasers who pay on demand. Mr. Dickson makes his acknowledgements to the citizens of Salisbury, and the neighboring country, for the liberal share of custom extended to him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He still carries on the business of manufacturing

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

which he pledges himself to do in the best style, out of the best materials, on the shortest notice. He has furnished himself with a stock of excellent Northern Soal Leather, and Calf-Skins, which he intends to have worked up in his shop. He hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen one and all, will come and examine his assortment, for he can confidently recommend it as the most tasty, select and desirable of any ever brought to the Western part of the State.

P. S. Orders from the country will receive the strictest attention and be filled with as much precision as though the person himself were personally present.

Salisbury, N. C. May 1833 76tf

New Tailor Shop

IN LEXINGTON N. C

Mr. Theophilus M. Simpson

MOST respectfully informs his friends, & the public at large, that he is now carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches in the town of Lexington, N. C. in the shop East of the Court House, formerly occupied by P. Fowler.

He regularly receives the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, which will enable him to make any gentleman

A fashionable suit of Clothes,

on short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship. He hopes by assiduous attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

April 12 1833. 7tf

A CARD.

G. Walter Juson, M. D.

Surgeon Dentist,

OF

RICHMOND, VA.

WILL visit Salisbury on the 27th of this month, and remain a short period, every operation requisite to preserve and beautify the Teeth will be done on moderate terms, and late approved principles.

Ladies waited on at their dwellings.

☞ The Reverend Clergy attended gratuitiously.

May 12 1833. 76tf

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the HOUSE & LOT belonging to her. Situated immediately in the rear of the State Bank. For terms apply to 74tf

CHRISTINA WEST.

Salisbury, May 4th 1833.

FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1833.

ATTENTION!

SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU will parade at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 4th day of July next, at nine o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs.

Those who do not appear properly armed and accoutred, as required by law will certainly be fined.

A Court Martial will be held immediately after the dismissal of the company for the trial of delinquents.

By Order of the Captain,

GEO M. MURR. *O. S.*

May 13 1833 4 79

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 26th June, the day preceding commencement.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

March 27th, 1833.